

The Daily Gazetteer.

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R. D'Anvers, in his Paper of last Saturday, has given his Readers a short History of the gross Errors committed in former Times by Ministers in some of the Courts of Europe; by which their several Masters were not only involved in great Difficulties and Dangers, but

lost the Opportunity of procuring the greatest Advantages to their Country.

AFTER having pointed out the Errors committed by the Ministers of France and the Emperor, he comes to describe those of his own Country.

WE had likewise (says he) an Error of still a more fatal Nature committed in England by our Ministers in King William's Time. That Error indeed received the Sanction of Parliament, as many others had done before the Revolution, and the Ministers too had their Puffers to recommend it to the Nation as a Master-piece of Policy, though Time and Experience have since shewn it to have been one of the most destructive Blunders that ever was committed.

How great a Blunder this was, I shall not dispute with him. But admitting all that he says concerning it to be true, does this bear any the least Proportion or Similitude to that, Blunder I will not call it, but that bare fac'd Scene of Villainy that was acted by the Ministers in the Time of Queen Anne.

WHEN the only Nation, capable of disturbing the Peace of Europe, was reduced to the utmost Distress, and Great Britain had it absolutely in their Power to have set Bounds to that Nation, beyond which it was impossible they ever should have passed, we have been ever again in a Condition to give Laws to Europe, at one Stroke, not only to sacrifice our Allies in the most shameful, barbarous, and cruel Manner, but to re-instate that Nation in almost the same Condition in which they were before the War. — This was such a Step, as was not indeed an Error or a Blunder, but was such a Master-piece of Villainy, as no Words or Language can describe or paint in its true Colours, and such as Posterity will hardly believe.

WITH what Front can any Man, but He, who had the chief Direction in that most villainous and unchristian Peace, think to amuse his Readers with a Tale about *Darien*? And the Ministers having their Puffers to recommend it to the Nation as a Master-piece of Policy? And pass over in Silence the most stupid, as well as the most destructive Conduct of that renowned Ministry in the Time of Queen Anne?

HERE was a spacious Field for this Writer to have display'd his Talents, were there not too much Reason to suspect, that the Man, who in this Paper subscribes himself *Caleb D'Anvers*, is *Viscount Bolingbroke* in his own proper Person.

BUT I must do him the Justice to declare, that he has, in one Part of his Paper, where no doubt he thought it would be least taken Notice of, very grossly touch'd upon his own Conduct.

SPEAKING of the Conduct of one of the French Ministers, he has these Words. 'Mr. de Louvois will likewise into another egregious Error, through Reflection and Malice to King James II. and thereby pay'd the Way for reducing *Louis XIV.* to that Distress, out of which we as unjustly as impolitically relieved him, by separating from our faithful Allies, and giving him such a Peace at *Utrecht*, as he could hardly have hoped for, had his Condition to carry on the War, been much better than Europe knew it to be.'

How tenderly does the *Ass* mumble the *Thistle*? The inhuman Sacrifice of the *Catalans*, the shameful treating our Allies, and the giving up almost every Advantage we had gained by the War, and which all Probability would have absolutely prevented more such bloody and destructive Wars for the future. — All this is here described by this *Wolf in Sheep's Clothing*, in those soft and gentle Words of, 'As unjustly as impolitically relieving *Louis XIV.* by separating from our faithful Allies, and giving him such a Peace at *Utrecht*, as he could hardly have hoped for, had his Condition to carry on the

War, been much better than Europe knew it to be.'

A Man must be abandon'd to all Shame, who can hope to impose on the lowest Understandings, by such a ridiculous Representation of the Conduct of a Ministry, the most infamous that ever appeared in any Age or Country: And to do this in a Paper, where he calls for the 'Indignation and Resentment of a free and not to be imposed upon People,' to be pour'd out against other Persons.

He concludes the whole of this notable Performance with the following Words:

'WHEREFORE from such recent Examples of the Misfortunes that have been the Consequences of either the Ignorance, the Stubbornness, or the Corruption of Ministers, to which I could have added a great many more; (and at the same time purposely avoids mentioning one Example in our own Nation, not only the most recent, but attended with the most fatal Consequences, and which evidently manifested the greatest Ignorance, Corruption and Treachery of the Ministers) I hope that our Ministers, in whatever Treaties they are upon, either with Spain or France, will not only take care to procure full Satisfaction for the Insults and Damage we have received; but likewise consult the Interest and Advantage of Posterity, by making a proper and solid Provision for the future Security of our Trade, against either Depredations, Encroachments, or Search of our Ships at Sea, though but a Cable's Length from the French or Spanish Ports. For such Treaties, and such I hope, they have done nothing to disable themselves from obtaining, they will richly deserve our Thanks and our Praise; but any Treaties, that leave the future Security of our Trade either precarious or equivocal, our Damages unsatisfied, our Wrongs unatton'd for, and the Honour of our Country unrepair'd, ought to meet with the Indignation and Resentment of a free, and not to be imposed upon, People.'

HE has again we have a Cast of this Gentleman's Art and Dexterity, to turn the Indignation and Resentment of the People of England from himself against other Persons, by insinuating, that, if Spain does not concede to such Treaty, as we might reasonably expect, the true Reason is, 'That the Ministers have done something to disable themselves from obtaining it.' An Insinuation the most senseless and groundless.

FOR, though I cannot imagine that Spain, for their own Sake, will refuse to agree to every thing that can reasonably be demanded of them; yet, should they be persuaded to act otherwise, that Man must be very ignorant, or absolutely bent, right or wrong, upon the Ruin of the present Administration, who shall doubt or deny, that their Refusal to make us Satisfaction, can be owing to any Thing, but the Hopes they have that a neighbouring Power will join with them, should Great Britain be obliged at last to do themselves Justice by force of Arms.

AND on whom then ought the 'Indignation and Resentment of a free and not to be imposed upon People' to fall, but upon those, who, to use this Writer's soft Style, 'impolitically gave France such a Peace at *Utrecht*, as they could hardly have hoped for, had their Condition to carry on the War been much better than Europe knew it to be'.

FOR the Light of the Sun at Noon Day, is not clearer than this; that to that cursed Peace, is owing every Difficulty this Nation has to struggle with, and every Danger it may be exposed to.

AND it is a most gross Affront and Abuse, which this Writer and his Associates offer to the Understandings of the People of England, when they talk of the present Ministry having involved their Country in Difficulties and Distress, and disabled us from obtaining that Justice and Satisfaction which is due to us.

WHATEVER Difficulties Great Britain or Holland labour under, they are the necessary Consequences of the unparalleled Conduct of that wise and honest Ministry, who gave the finishing Stroke to the late War.

FROM that Day, the Power of a neighbouring Nation has been gradually increasing and gathering Strength, nor was it possible it should be otherwise. And I defy this Writer to point out one Step that has been taken, either by Great Britain or Holland, that

has had the least Tendency to increase that Power; or one thing they have neglected to do, which they could have done, to prevent that Power from growing to its present exorbitant Height.

IT had been Madness to go into a War, merely to prevent Consequences, which may never happen. It is often the best and the only good Policy to wait Events, as there are many Accidents that may entirely change the Face of Affairs in Europe.

BUT should Things take a different Turn, and we should at any time hereafter be forced into a War, there is not, I think, any great Reason to fear, that, whatever this Nation may suffer by it, our Enemies will have no great Cause to rejoice.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Lisbon, Dec. 27. N. S. On the 14th Instant arrived the *Susanna*, Thurman, from Newfoundland; the *Renalagh*, Gould, from Topham; On the 15th, the *Farnley*, Ducker, from London; the *Swallow*, Hutchinson, from Newcastle; the *Micklethwaite*, Gilles from Hamburg; On the 18th, the *Booth*, Douglass from Chaca; On the 20th, the *N. S. da Gloria*, Capt. Don Manuel Henriques, a Portuguese Man of War, in 66 Days from the *Bahia*; the *Halifax*, Hutchin, from London; the *Concor*, Dickie; and the *Phoenix*, Ellis, from Chaca; the *Pleasant*, Evans, from Waterford; On the 22d, the *Tiber*, Vaughan, from Bilbao; the *Ebor*, Randall, from St. Michael's; the *Genoa*, Dawes, from Cagliari; the *Charming Rachel*, Perkins, from Sicily; the *Catherine*, Malan, from Genoa; the *Mayflower*, —, from Trani; the *Harriot*, Nicholson, from Youghall; the *Martha* and *Sarah*, Wilkie, from Hull; the *Hanover Packet*, Osborn; and the *Prince Frederick Packet*, Lovell, from Falmouth; On the 16th, sailed the *Providence*, Wills, for Seville; the *Diamond*, White, for Lagos; the *John* and *Benjamin*, Rackwood, for Barcelona; the *William* and *Mary*, Linthorne, for Seville; On the 18th, the *Minerva*, Pitts, for the North; the *Matilda*, Hanway, for London; the *Teneriffe*, Carter, for Topham; the *St. George*, Dorman, for the North; the *Lady Lucy*, Hind, for Plymouth; the *Rowland*, Sullivan, for Cork; the *Fellows*, Glas, for the Western Isles; the *Philip* and *Ann*, Bowell, for Figueira; the *Richards*, Percy, for Alicante; the *Hopewell*, Ferguson, for Malaga; the *Two Brothers*, Knight, for Alicante; the *Friendship*, Smith, for Malaga; the *Leeds Merchant*, Bell; and the *John* and *Ann*, Sanderson, for Hull; the *John* and *Francis*, Vance, for Madeira; On the 20th, the *Elizabeth*, Mollins, for Cork; the *Joseph*, Gadden, for Barbados; the *Elizabeth*, Tillard, for the Western Isles; the *Britannia*, Connell, for Cork; and the *Grace*, Tren, for Topham; On the 21st, the *Eleanor*, Moore, for the North; the *St. Cecilia*, Stewart; the *Mary Ann*, Cuire; On the 22d, the *Maffra*, Smith, all for London; the *Two Brothers*, Dixon; and the *Mary*, Holdsworth, for Dartmouth; the *Europe*, Dawson, for Chester; the *Kenwood*, Babb, for Hamburg; the *Walter* and *Edith*, Newton, for St. Ubes; On the 23d, the *Sparrow*, Masters, for Yarmouth; the *Joseph*, Passmore, for Topham; the *Golden Fleece*, Madgion, for Faro; the *Maryland*, Brailly, for Bliddeford; the *Duke* of Cumberland, Ryal, for London; and the *Tiger*, Baldwin, for Cork; On the 26th, the *St. Bridget*, Phelan, for Mazagan; the *Bee*, Burford, for London; the *Mary*, Sarsfield, for Cork; the *Susanna*, Thurman, for Bristol; the *William* and *Mary*, Spencer, for the Streights.

HOME PORTS.

Dublin, Dec. 22. On the 20th, arrived the *Lamb*, Somerset, from London; On the 16th, sailed the *Eleanor*, Roach, for Calais; the *Furley*, Axling, for Havre; On the 17th, the *St. Martin*, Kirvan, for Bilbao; On the 18th, the *Barcelon*, Mac Ray, for the West Indies; the *William*, Hall, for Drogheda; On the 20th, the *Dublin Merchant*, Barnett, for Cadix.

Liverpool, Jan. 2. Arrived the *Elizabeth* and *Ann*, Davis, from Virginia. 'The *Piscilla*, Forbes, from

from Jamaica for this Place, is ashore on Hyle Lake.

Bristol, Jan. 3. At 11 at Night, just now Capt. Crawford, of the King William, (late Capt. Watkinson, who died in the Voyage) from Jamaica to London, brought up his Letters to this Office; (Post Office) but did not stay to tell any News.

Falmouth, Jan. 1. Yesterday arrived the Eagle Packet, Masterman, from the Groyne. Remain the Expedition Packet, Clies, for Lisbon; and the Townshend, Cooper, for the Groyne. Wind N. W.

Dartmouth, Jan. 2. This Day sailed the Betty, Telfier, of and from Cork for Havre de Grace. Arrived the Diamond, Bedgood, in 25 Days from Boston in New England. Wind at W.

Cowes, Jan. 3. Yesterday sailed the Mary, St. Loe, for Havre de Grace. Wind S. W.

Deal, Jan. 4. Wind S. W. blows hard, and dirty Weather. The Ships that sailed the 2d Inst. are all put back, and no Damage that I hear of at present. The Weather is so bad, that my Boat cannot get off with the Letters.

L O N D O N

Last Night arrived two Mails from Holland, but no very material News by either.

They write from Naples, that Lord Theodore is treated with all the Respect that a Prisoner of Rank can expect, in the Castle of Gaeta; that he is visited every now and then by the Governor, and the Officers of most Distinction, and that tho' the Officer upon Guard is always present with him, yet, by the King's Order, all his Effects are restor'd to him, and 'tis said, that he has Leave to walk any where about the Citadel, accompany'd by an Officer and a Centinel.

Mean time, according to the Letters from Leghorn, all their Advices from Corsica say, that his Adherents the Mountaineers, seem still resolved not to lay down their Arms, tho' they are threaten'd severely for their Obstinacy; that one of their Bodies was so desperate, as to dislodge 300 Dragoons from a Village where they were posted, and that another had, in the Night time, attacked a Post that was possessed by the French, but were repulsed with the Loss of 150 Men, and that rallying again with a greater Force, they fought the French for some time, till the Arrival of some Succours under the Count de Boissieux, who obliged them to retire to their Mountains.

They write from Vienna, that the Imperial Army, when recruited and join'd by the Auxiliary Forces of the Princes and States of the Empire, will consist of 100,000 Fighting Men, exclusive of the Troops in Transylvania, or the Succours expected from Russia; and that since the Turks threaten to invade Hungary with a formidable Army, Orders are sent to the Troops that are to march to that Country, to repair thither in March next, in order to open the Campaign so early, as to be in the Field before the Turks. 'Tis affirm'd, that the Count de Khevenhuller has resign'd his Post of Vice President of the Council of War; and that the News of the Death of Prince Ragotski is false.

The Letters from Hamburg confirm, that the Danish Troops have begun their March to assemble in a Body at some Distance from that City, which is to consist of 5 Regiments of Foot, and the like Number of Horse; that the Town Council have order'd the Guards at the Gates and other Posts to be doubled, and to commit the Custody of the Ramparts to the Burghers, on account of the threaten'd Hostilities for the Sake of Steinhof; and that since the News of the March of the Danes, all the Neighbouring Country is so alarmed, that the Inhabitants are actually securing their best Effects, and that within two Days, there arrived at Hamburg above 600 Load of Furniture, Corn, and other Commodities. Mean time 3 Expresses have pass'd thro' that City for Copenhagen, from the Danish Minister at Hanover; and the Dispatches which were carried by the last, are said to give some Hopes of a speedy Accommodation.

At the same time they write from Hanover, that besides 6 Regiments of Foot that are actually marching towards the Dutchy of Lawenbourg, 3 other Regiments of Foot, and 3 of Horse, are also ordered to approach that Way; and that they are storing the Magazines on the Frontiers with all Necessaries.

The Letters from Cadix say, that 140 Men are saved of the Crew on board the Swedish Man of War that was lately cast away near St. Pedro.

This being Twelfth-Day, the same will be observed at Court as a high Festival, when the Knights Companions of the most Noble Order of the Garter, Thistle and Bath, will appear in the Collars of their respective Orders.

The Wardmote Jury for the City and Liberty of Westminster, have, out of their Collections which amounted to upwards of 200l. made in the several Wards within the said City and Liberty, according to annual Custom, discharged the several Prisoners who were confined for Debt within the Gatehouse Prison in Westminster, by paying their respective Debts and Prison Fees: And the said Jury are now proceeding in the Distribution of the Remainder of their Collections, to poor Housekeepers and other poor Objects, within the several Parishes and Wards in the said City and Liberty.

Yesterday one Child, who lately kept the Coach and Horses in Albemarle Street, was committed to Newgate, being charged with divers Robberies on the Highway near Staines and other Places adjacent. He was apprehended near Staines soon after he committed the Robbery.

The Quarter Sessions (notwithstanding what has been mentioned in several Papers) does not begin at Guildhall till Thursday next, and the next Day will begin at Hicks's Hall, and the Wednesday following at the Old Bailey.

Yesterday came on before the Justices of the Peace at the Quarter Sessions for the City and Liberty of Westminster, the Trial of the noted Rose Mahone, for escaping out of the Gaol of Tothill-fields Bridewell; and after hearing several Witnesses on both Sides, she was acquitted, it appearing that she did not break the said Gaol.

Bank Stock 122 3/8ths. India No Price. South Sea 104. Old Annuity 112 3/4ths. New Ditto, 112 3/8ths. Three per Cent. 106 1/2. Seven per Cent. Loan 112 3/4ths. Five per Cent. ditto 93 3/8ths. Royal Assurance 108. London Assurance 14. African 14. India Bonds 61. 15s. to 16s. Prem. South Sea ditto 31. Prem. Bank Circulation 11. 5s. Premium. Salt Talties 1-half to 2 1-half Prem. English Copper 31. 5s. Welsh ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-half per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 1 per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 122.

Lottery-Office, Dec. 22, 1738.

THE Managers appointed by Act of Parliament to take in the Tickets of the Bridge Lottery. Anno 1737, and to deliver out Certificates in lieu thereof, payable by the Cashiers of the Bank, finding that, notwithstanding the several Notices by them given for bringing in Tickets to be enter'd, great Numbers are yet outstanding, do give this further Notice, that the 15th Day of March next, is the last Day appointed by Act of Parliament for taking in Tickets, and delivering out Certificates; and for this Purpose, daily Attendance will be continued to be given at their Office near the Exchequer.

WHEREAS an Assignment of the Estate and Effects of George Sawbridge Littell, of London Merchant and Dealer in Iron, a Bankrupt, hath been made, pursuant to the Choice of the Creditors, to Robert Macky of Budge-row, London, Merchant; John Major of Tower-street, Merchant; Thomas Baxington of Crutched-Friars, Gentleman; Richard Blount of Goodman's Fields, Merchant; and Samuel Phillips of Bishopgate-street, Merchant: All Persons indebted to, or who are possessed of any Part of the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects, are hereby required to pay and deliver the same to the said Assignees forthwith, or they will be sued without further Notice by Ebenezer Briggs, Attorney at Law in Watling-street, London.

E. BRIGGS.

This Day is Published,
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By a LOVER of the TRUTH.
—And when the Philistines saw their Champion was dead, they fled. 1 Sam. xvii. 51.
He that is first in his own Cause, seemeth just; but his Neighbour cometh and searcheth him. Prov. xviii. 17.

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This Day is Published,
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2. 3. The Lord and Lady Digby, by Mr. Kettlewell.
4. Lady Margaret Mainard, by Bishop Kenn.
5. Dr. John Scott, by Dr. Ifham.
6. Robert Nelson, Esq; by Dr. J. Marshall.
7. Lady Katherine Neville, by Mr. Malton.
8. Bishop Taylor, by Dr. R. R. Dean of Connor.
9. Algernon Greville, Esq; by Bishop Hopkins.
Proposals are delivered and Subscriptions taken in by J. Wilford, behind the Chapter-House, near St. Paul's; J. Brindley, in New Bond-street; J. Robinson, in Southampton Street; J. Hutton, without Temple Bar; J. Clarke, in Duck-Lane; J. James, under the Royal Exchange; and by most Book-sellers both in Town and Country.

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Sold, by Licence, at Garraway's Old Shop, Practical Science at the Royal Exchange; Mr. R. Brindley's Warehouse behind the Royal Exchange; Mr. John Potter, Chymist, in Bartholomew Close; Mr. William Evans, Book-seller, in Brimsley Hammond, Jun. Book-seller, at York; Mr. Roe, Book-seller in Drury; Mr. Raikes, Printer, in Gloucester; Mr. Dyer, Printer, in Northampton; Mr. Thomas Greenhill, Mercer, at Bath; Mr. Abree, Printer, at Canterbury; Mr. Horner, an Apothecary, at Kidderminster; Mr. Trollope, a Shop-keeper, in Exeter; Mr. Hallifax, an Apothecary, at Exeter; Mrs. Unett, a Book-seller, at Wolverhampton; and Mr. Bryan, a Printer, at Worcester.

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L O N D O N

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